## VOL. LXL---NO. 52. FRANCE'S JOY AND SORROW.

TEARS OF JOY FOR THE RUSSIANS AND OF GREAT FOR THE DEAD HERO,

MacMahon's Obsequies To-day-The Feten Be Resumed To-morrow-A Rumor that Italy Hoped to Make an Occasion to Attack the French Frontier Forts-The Scheme Falled Through the Opposition of Emperor Francis Joseph-Berlin is Anxions Over the Attitude of the Czar,

Pasis Oct. 21.-Tears and champagne are he symbols of the strange emotion which uses the hearts of the French people. fo-day they are tears of delirious joy, and it is the kind of champagne which produces vows of eternal friendship between new-found com-

To-morrow there will be fresh tears tears eigrief from French and Russian eyes at the hier of the last military hero of France. On Monday champagne will flow again, and the strange fever which has heated the nation's blood will reach another stage.

It is impossible to express in words the pecaliar emotions which control the popular mind. Paris is en fele, but it is a gayety unlike arthing the city has ever known. The very imosphere trembles with excitement. It is as excitement without cause. Peace and good ill are the only sentiments which find voice, but there is a grimness which can be felt, behind the words. It would not be true to say that the popular gayety is embittered by any dark apprehension; yet the universal joy is of akind which finds expression in tears rather

han laughter. The fêtes have been thus far a magnificent success. Some extravagant features of the popular demonstration have excited cynical mments, but as far as the conduct of the official entertainers and guests is concerned there has been nothing in the least indiscreet erla bad taste. The significance of current weats lies in the wonderful unanimity of the shole French people and in certain astounding reports which have been kept thus far from general publicity.

No one has been more surprised than chmen themselves at the sincere abandon with which every class in the community has island in ratifying the strange alliance be-twee Despotism and Democracy. Not before. during the present generation, has France been so unreservedly one in purpose as in the wiceme given to the Russian guests. While the new friendship means much more than the exchange of pleasant international courtesies, the deeper meaning loses none of its significance because all allusion to it has been essed. I should hesitate to give promiseare to the darker and concealed side of the picture if it were not for the fact that a story official circles, is believed by many persons of good judgment who should dismiss it as in-credible. I give it for what it is worth, and with such confirmation as I have been able to

It is in effect, that Italy had planned to Methe Toulon fête a signal for the beginning of a general European war. The readers of THE SUN already know that France was much abarrassed, first, by Italy's proposition to send a man-of-war to Toulon at the same time the Russian fleet was there and, second, by the reported plan to incite anti-Italian riots during the fetes in the same city. The latter event, it is now asserted, was falseded to furnish Italy with a casus belli, sed to be followed instantly by an advance in the French forts of the Alpine frontier. Gen. Mathelin, commanding the French forces of the Maritime Alps, with headquarters at Nice. reported to the War Department nearly two months ago that the forts were insufficiently arrisoned. The suggestion was not favorbly received, and Geo. Mathelin was transerred to the command of an army corps in entral France. He resented this treatment and resigned, yet Gen. De Boisdefre, who sucded the late tien. Miribel as commander in thief, still further reduced the garrisons of the Alpine frontier. At the time of the autumn manuvres some forts in France's advanced be of defence were held by four men and a corporal each.

These facts came to the knowledge of the ankrupt and tottering Government of Italy. which, as all Europe knows, is seeking any desperate resource for self-preservation. It is said that it determined to seize these forts suddenly at night, when the manufactured events at Toulon should furnish an excuse for such an act of war. The rumor of this plot sched the military Governor of Nice nearly thre weeks ago. He telegraphed to army sadquarters at Paris. Orders were issued for the instant mobilization of the military forces a the district. Every fort on the frontier has een fully garrisoned day and night since hen, and no surprise could now succeed.

The most interesting incident in the storsto the effect that Italy consulted both Germany and Austria about the plan; that Emperor William was willing to support Italy in whatever might follow if she succeeded in saizing the forts, but that Emperor Francis lessph utterly refused to be a party in any vay to such a national felony. Indeed, he suntan Archduke to Paris at this time as an expression of his resentment of the suggestion. To this incident certain diplomatists ascibe the reports, during the past few days, of threatened disruption of the Triple Alliance 7 Austria's withdrawal.

lialy was, of course, prevented by Austria's tion from carrying out the plot, even it

rance had not manned her forts. buch is the story which has been going from to lip this week. It is naturally impossible idain either confirmation or denial. The aria Bux correspondent, who went to Nice to insaligate, reports that the above-lescribed allitary movements by the French forces actually took place. The situation at the camp at he for two or three days was one of status 4. Reports of pending war became so wide-Fread among the people last week that the lanks were drained of gold by panicstricken specitors. The official conduct of Italy durof the past two or three weeks has been open some suspicion. The polite offer to send an estelad to Toulon as a compliment to huident tarnot was obviously intended to abarrass France, and the persistent attempt beive the visit of the British fleat to Italian sters a threatening political significance is

endeace of the desperation of the Govern-The uneasiness of Germany has become arked at Berlin in the last day or two. This bactcaused by events in France, where it is thow edged that everything has been mansed with perfect propriety. It is the doings the Crar and the disquieting reports from

cans that have disturbed Germany. It has been assumed by a large section of the win press that the visit of the Eussian fleet Toulon has little significance as far as Rusa is concerned, and that the Car had no farathy with the extravagant demonstration of French friendship. This assumption was treagthened by the very cool reply which Malander sent to Carnot's warm folicitations Vack aro. Since then, however, the Czar has alted a French man-of-war, ordered salutes ton the royal yacht to the French flag, and ta Thursday even entertained a delegation of

mench reporters. The Berlin anti-French journals, in the face salthis, have abandened the idea that the hatte-Russian relations are any less intimate

has a full alliance.
It has, indeed, been semi-officially and the last indeed.

thus far. The St. Petersburg press have become unanimous and no less enthusiastic than that of Paris over the new bonds between the two countries.

It is difficult to give an adequate idea of the genuineness and depth of affection which the French people have developed for their new allies. It is easy, no doubt, to ridicule some of its forms of expression, but it commands respect nevertheless. The extravagant fervor with which the Russian visitors reciprocated the welcome at first gave rise to the suspicion that they were quietly laughing in their sleeves at the hosts whom they regarded as children. The event proves that the Russians are really as emotional and childish as the French themselves. For instance, after exchanging reminiscences yesterday a Russian officer exclaimed to his French companion:

"I have been wounded on the battlefield seveveral times. I have always fought for Russia, but it will be the happlest day of my life when I fight for France."

They fell weeping into each other's arms. There was no hypocrisy in the incident on either side.

I have been endeavoring to compare the cenes in Paris this week with the popular reoleings in London over the royal wedding in July last. The English nuptial fete was probably the greatest, in point of numbers, the world has ever seen, but it lacked a certain fervor and delat which has been the most wonderful feature of this week's events. London paid homage to worthy royal favorites. France celebrates the regaining of national dignity and self-respect. The most autocratic of sovereigns is the first to acknowledge France's resumption of rank among the first powers of the world. So it is not remarkable that the gratitude of the erstwhile defeated nation as-

suines extravagant manifestations.

The greatest popular tribute was that paid visitors at the torchlight parade on Thursday night. The procession itself was of little interest, but the part taken by the vast multitudes of common people was something worthy of a page in French history. Fully 2,000,000 persons joined in the marvellous demonstration. All Paris was on the boulevards and with one object.

It is easy to say that the lengths to which women, especially, went in testifying their at- York Old Guard from the Grand Pacific. fection for the warm-hearted Russians were silly and absurd: but they did not seem so to the spectators, who caught the strange affec-tion of the hour. Perhaps those honest women, who held up their faces to be kissed by the officers of the Czar, blush to-day at the recollection, but I am more than inclined to think they are still proud of the memory.

It seemed strange to hear the revolutionary notes of the Marseillaise from Russian lips but we are told that the Russian crews practised the seditionary music on the way to Toulon. It is a significant fact, too, that the Russian officers have been buying freely of contraband political literature since they arrived in France.

It was really a great relief to all concerned when orders came from the Czar yesterday forbidding Russian officers to take part in any nore festivitles pending the obsequies of Marshal MacMahon. Admiral Avelan and his subordinates are almost physical wrecks. There is no toll so arduous as the kind of pleasure to which they have devoted themselves in the past eight days. To-day, therefore, has been devoted principally to rest. Tomorrow's merrymaking also has been cancelled, and only the funeral of their former enemy will occupy their time.

A king was never burled with greater pomp than will attend the obsequies of the dead General and former ruler of the French republic. The grief of France will be no less imposing than her joy has been. Millions will march in or view the funeral procession. No ex-President of France survives, and the occasion will be one of peculiar sadness to the present Chief Magistrate, whose ill health is causing the keenest anxiety to his friends.

Even the political excitement of the week and the loss of MacMahon have not made less keen the nation's affliction over the death of Gounod. The aged composer had long beer feeble, and freely declared that he knew his end was near.

It is interesting to record that although the opinion is universal that "Faust" was his operatic masterpiece, yet such was not the idea of the composer himself. He ranked "Polyeucte" above all his other works, and it was his greatest grief that it failed. The venerable musician had long buried himself among his beloved roses and geraniums. until the moment the fatal stroke fell upon

him. Emperor William's words at the unveiling of the statue of his grandfather at Bremen, on Thursday, are interpreted to mean that there has not been any reconciliation between himself and Prince Bismarck. London and Paris believe the words in which he said that Emperor William I had "found great men who should share in the honor of carrying out his ideas, and cooperating with him as his councillors," were intended as a slur upon the ex-Chancellor.

The present Franco-Russian craze is sure to have certain effects upon the whole social world, which takes the cue from Paris. Thus samovar is taking the place of the 5 o'clock ten and caviare is becoming a fashionable dish. The Russian waltz is sure to be the ballroom craze of the coming winter, and other Muscovite institutions are being rapidly introduced here.

MACMAHON'S PRIVATE FUNERAL. Simple and Affecting Services at the Country

Town Where He Died. Panis, Oct. 21.-The private funeral of Mar shal MacMahon was to have taken place at 11 o'clock this morning, but owing to the lateness of the special train carrying the mourners from Paris to Montcresson it was delayed until noon. The procession then left the

house. Priests and local officials preceded the coffin. Behind it walked peasants of the neighborhood, bearing the dead soldier's many orders and crosses. At the end of the line were the Marshal's two sons, Patrice and Emanuel. Their mother did not follow the hody through the village, but drove directly to

An immense crowd had gathered in the village streets. In the church the officers and delegates of the Jockey Club and the Society for Relief of the Wounded had taken seats back of those reserved for the mourners. Everywhere the people displayed deep regret and emotion. The bells in the village began to tell as the procession left the house and continued until sundown.

The coffin was covered with flowers and the altar was half buried in wreaths. The finest memorial pleces were sent by the townspecple of Montargis and the Jockey Club. Four prelates officiated. The rector of Magenta. Italy, who came from the town of MacMahon's great battle to attend the funeral, assisted them, and the rector of Monteresson preached

them, and the rector of Monteresson preached the services.

After the religious services the coffin was carried to the church portal, where the Mayor of Monteresson delivered a funeral oration. He recalled to memory the day when the townspeople had raised triumphal arches to celebrate the homecoming of the here of the Malakoff. Capt. Collet, who fought with Mac-Malicon when the Malakoff was stormed, spoke of the hravery and lovaity of his dead comrade. The Comte d'Haussonville, representing the Comte de Paris, attended all the services.

Shayee Receives the Highest Awards. C. C. Khayne, the well-known manufacturing furrier, 124 and 120 west 420 at. has been notified that he has referred the highest awards for garments of thusian antic. Highest hay otter and mink, over all competitors at the world's furnished the highest awards for scalable for the highest awards for scalable matural citer, taken and poins, natural citer, and citer, is as full alliance.

It has, indeed, been semi-officially ansaturated to-day that the Crar is highly pleased

While the whole course of the French reception

The shapes awards for garments of dusting the first of garments of

## HOW NEW YORK GLORIFIED.

CHICAGO SPARES NO PAINS TO MAKE HER DAY AT THE FAIR A SUCCESS.

The Attendance Enormous, Second Only to That on Chicago's Day-The Thousands Flock to Hear Mr. Depew and Other Great Orators-Parades and Pageants, Decorations and Fireworks Made the Grounds Brilliant by Day and by Night-Mayors Harrison and Gliroy Shake Hands

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.-Chicago enthusiastically oined hands to-day with the great metropolis of the East to make Manhattan day at the Fair a notable event. The event proved a notable one not only in the splendor and perfection of the arrangements, but also in the enormous attendance, the day's attendance standing second to none except Chicago's day This attendance must be considered all the more striking from the fact that the guests of he occasion had to travel a thousand miles to take part in the festivities. Probably 25,000 New Yorkers were on the

grounds. They came in train loads, as fast as the railroads could carry them. Every track between here and New York for the past three days has been covered with a procession of trains. All sorts and conditions of life in New York from Battery Park to High Bridge was represented Brooklyn sent her contingent. The weather might be called the first number on the programme of the day. It was rendered in a most satisfactory manner. Clear and bright the morning dawned, and early risers saw the sun come up undimmed from the waters of the lake. So it remained all day. and the night was perfect. So far as weather was concerned, Chicago did her prettiest.

The people began to enter the Fair grounds early in the morning, and the procession was kept up until late in the day. Mayor Gilroy and his colleagues watched it all from the New York State building. Aside from the great crowds that were journeying to the Fair, the chief features of the day down town were the departure of the Chicago and New York city fficials from the Auditorium and the New

At 10 o'clock Mayor Harrison and Corporation Counsel Kraus stalked into the main entrance of the Auditorium Hotel. Mayor Harrison wore the slouch hat which has grown to his brow, and puffed vigorously at a cigar. Mr. Kraus carried a cane that could have felled an ox. At the door his Honor and his chief legal advisor were met by Mayor Gilroy's private secretary, Mr. McDonough, and Robert Maciay, Commissioner of Education, from New York city. The party followed Mr. McDonough through the brilliantly illuminated tunnel under Congress street to the

annex across the way. Mrs. Gilroy and the ladies of the party appeared at this juncture and Mayor Harrison was presented to them, whereupon he in was presented to them, whereupon he induged in a few bon mots and swept the air with his hat in Kentucky style, deftly concealing his eigar behind his back, but not dropping it. The ladies excused themselves, At 10:30 the two Mayors appeared at the annex entrance arm in arm, and took the first carriage in line with Comptroller Theedore Myers and Corporation Counsel Kraus. Then came Mr. Maclay, Judge Hawes of New York city, Ferd W. Peck, and Mr. Starin. The other distinguished New Yorkers filled other carriages, and Sergsant-at-Arms Isaac Fowell of the Council, furnished them all with the municipal badges. The word was given to move, and away went the procession of thirty carriages up the Bentevard toward the White

riages up the Bertlevard toward the White City.

At the Grand Pacific the Old Guard assembled and marched to the train that carried them to the terminal station. The Sons of New York Society followed the Old Guard.

At Jackson Park the fun started at 10 o'clock, when Buffalo Bill's rough riders passed into the grounds and made the circuit of the main avenues. At 11 o'clock the Chicago Huzzars paraded.

After this the First Regiment went through fancy manutures. One o'clock saw Capt. Farrell and the County Democracy Marching Club on parade. When Richard Croker learned who and what the brave company was he turned to Mayor Gilroy and remarked confidentially: "Can't we get them to move to New York?"

The new liberty bell was rung at neon in

New York?"
The new liberty bell was rung at neon in honor of the day, and at the same the New York State flag was run up alongsite the Stars and Stripes that always hang over the emblem of Liberty. Thirtoen strokes were given for liberty and New York. Late this afternoon the bell was again rung for New York. Mayor Gifroy pulled the rope, and short speeches were made. Before going to Festival Hall the speakers, the distinguished guests, and the Old Guard were entertained at dinner by the State Commissions.

and the Old Guard were entertained at dinner by the State Commissions.

Tables had been set in one of the large rooms adjoining the languet hall. Mayor Gilroy sat at the head table. With him were C. S. Smith. ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce of New York; Seth Low, the Rev. Morgan Dix. Chauncey M. Pepew. Gen. Horace Porter, Senator Foley, and all the members of the State Commission who are in the city.

At 1 o'clock the chief interest of the day on the grounds was centred in Festival Hall. It was here that New York was to celebrate herself at the Fair with speeches and song. Large as the great hall is, it was, of course, not large enough to accommodate a tithe of the people that sought entrance. The following is the programme that was rendered:

PEOGRAMME. Music ... Gverture to "William Tell" By Innes's Thirteenth Regiment, New York, Band. Prayer .. The Rev. Dr. John W. Brown of New York City 

Response ... P. Gilroy, Mayor of the City of New York Address Gen. Horace Parter of New York City.

Gen. Horace Porter of New York City.

"Star Spangled Hanner". By Columbian Chorus
Poem. "New York to Chicago"
Composed by Joseph I C. Clarke of New York City.
Recited by Agnes Booth of New York City.
Address. Chauncey M. Depew
"Keiler's American Hymn". By Columbian Chorus
Address. John E. Fellows of New York City
Battle Hymn of the Republic... By Columbian Chorus
Address.

Address—Seth Low, President of Columbia College of New York City.
"My Country, 'Tis of Thee"..... By Columbian Chorus

The Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Archbishop of New York
The Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Archbishop of New York
The big choruses were grandly taken up by
the people and gloriously sung. At 3 o'clock,
immediately after the exercises in Festival
Hall, the special parade of the day took place.
In the line were the Old Guard of New York,
the Sons of New York, Chicago Hussara, the
First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and
half a dozen bands. Mayor Gliroy and exMayor De Witt C. Cregier, Fresident of the Sons
of New York, rode together in a carriage at
at the head of the Sons of New York Society.
The column passed in review before the
Chicago and New York officials at the New
York State building. Among those on the reviewing stand were Major-Gen. Nelson A.
Miles of the United States Army. The New
York State building had been elatorately decorated for the occasion. Wreaths of oak
leaves predominated in the ornamentation of
the interior, and white flags and bunting gave
the outside of the structure a brilliant appearance. In the broad corridors banks of growing paims had been arranged, and Australian
ferns and paims had been tagefully set about
in the rooms.

The State building at night was brillianty. 

ferns and paims had been tastefully set about in the rooms.

The State building at night was brilliantly illuminated. One of the most interesting features of the night programme was the unfuring of a mammoth pennant composed of 171 yacht club flags in the Transportation building. The main feature of the evening paralle was the floats. The pageant was a beautiful one. The order of floats was:

one. The order of Hoats was:

Liberty enlightening the world—bearing representatives of the four races, healdes twenty five digures impersonating the various nationalities of the world.

Independence—with Washington and his tenerals.

Chicago in 1812—historical, eighbeen people.

War-twenty beople, including impersonations of
Lincoln Bouglas, Grant, Yates, Sheridan, Logan, and
Edwardth. laworth. Feace—represented by five young women in Grecian ostumes. The thicage fire-same as on Chicago day. Columbus before the Court of Spain-by twenty-two

neres-by five young women, the same as on Chicago day.

Early English discoveries—fourteen people, rewedish mythology—twenty figures, termany in Austria.

Germany in art.

At the close of the parade New York saw its glory reflected upon the heavens from the lake Chleago and Return, vin Erie, \$18.

"I STICK," SAYS ROBINSON.

OF COMICAL WRATH.

shore. An elaborate display of fireworks was set off in front of the Manufactures' building. Over two hundered floating changing lights illuminated the entire lake front, and the scene was one of exceptional brilliancy. Among the set pleces were Liberty Enlightening the World, "Nisgara Falls," a colossal fire portrait of Mayor Gliroy with the motto, "Father Knickerbockst." "Chicago," and other large figures.

The entire length of Midway Plaisance was illuminated with changing lights, and patriotic concessionaires made special displays. The New York State exhibition buildings were open all the evening.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

The New York State exhibition buildings were open all the evening.

New York certainly will not complain of the greeting extended by the World's Fair. Everything on the ground had a Manhattan decoration of some kind, and everything was done to make New York visitors feel welcome. At the north end of the terminal station, where the special days are announced, there was a most profuse display of bunting and paintings. At the top of the group was a screen across which was painted "Greetings to America's Greatest (lity."

Below the scroll was a huge panel screen.

was painted "Greetings to America's Greatest City."

Below the scroll was a huge panel acreen, which boren painted picture of New York's statute of 'Liberty Fnilightening the World. On one side of this was a huge seal of the city of New York, and on the other was a painting showing a female figure representing Chicago at the gates of the city welcoming Father Knickerbocker and pointing out the way to the Columbian Exposition.

At the exercises in Festival Hall the speakers praised and cajoled and bantered Chicago by turns. Chauncey Depew's reception was enough to make him hold his head in pride a little higher. Gen. Horace Potter and Congressman Jehn B. Fellows made brilliant and laughter-provoking addresses exactly suited to the occasion and the character of the audience.

In the platform chairs were seated many distinguished men and women from Manhattan Island. In the centre of the frost group was Mayor Gilroy of New York, and on either side sat:

Sat:

Chancey M. Depew, Scth Low, President of Columbia-folloge; Gen. Horace Porter, Architshop Corrigan, Mayor Harrison, the Rev. Dr. Brown et St. Thomas-St. Church. New York, Chaplain of the Gd. Guard; Congression John R. Feilows, Agnes Rooth, Comptroller Theodore W. Myers of New York, E-Mayor Grant of New York, Lyman J. Gags, ex-President of the Pair; Treasurer Seeberger, Richard Croker. Tammany's chief; Joseph J. O'Dorodine, City Chamberiain of New York, Street dominisationer W. M. Andrews; Commissioners Tanpen, Porter, and Edward C. Sheeby; Judges Dium and Ryam John L. V. Arnold; John D. Crimmina, and Senator Jacob Cantor, nembers of the Cheago Commission Commissioner of the Cheago Commission Commissioner of the Cheago Commission Commission of New York Society.

Boxes were resreved for the families and friends of Mayor Gilroy, ex-Mayor Nolan of Albany. President Highbotham, and Mayor Harrison. Back of the platformwas arranged the Columbian chorus of \$800 voltes conducted by William L. Tomlins and Innes's Thirteenth Regiment band of Brooklyn.

There was a great outburst of enthusiasm when the Mayor of Chicago, after his address of welcome, turned to the Mayor of New York and presented him to the audience as presiding officer of the exercises. Mayor Gilroy speech was frequently applauded by his fellow citizens. He said in part:

speech was frequently applauded by his fellow citizens. He said in part:

Ladux and Gayrixesx: It is with 'selings of profound pleasure that I reciprocate the greetings of Mayor ilarrison and express the gratique of ail New Yorkers at the kind maner in which they were conveyed. It is an honor, indeed, for New Yorkers to be present upon this memorable occasion, and we have more than ordinary satisfaction in testifying to our appreciation of the energy, industry, and liberality which distinguished the people of Chicago in getting up this magnificent Exposition. There can be no doubt that the result of such expositions as this work of the third of the peoples of all committees and control of the peoples of all committees and the peoples of the committees of the first but although a New Yorker of few York of any other fair but although a New Yorker of few York of any other city on the globe to have exceeded the mignificence of this great Fair. It is not sione Chicago that is to be congratulated; it is the whole country, and indeed the whole civilized world, of which this great Exposition is but an epitome. We take pride as My Yorkers in being a portion of that great country the genius of which has made auch an exhibition poetile.

There is one sad reflection connected with the White City, it is that whitin a few weeks, or amonth at the furthest, these magnificent appearances and civilization, shall have passed away I cannot the put think that any chilay, however great, that would tend to preserve these magnificent would refer which the country would rejective a hundred to the first the country would rejective a hundred country and the potting of the first of the country is well as a separation of the day of the Europe would repetite a hundred to the first of the country is well as a capacitation of the day of the Europe would refer to which has country would rejective a hundred the of the Europe would refer to the first of the country. I welcome you to of the Europe would refer to the profession of the first of the

Again, ladies and gentlemen, as the chief magistrate of the Empire City of this country. New York's chief magistrate was followed by the brilliant and eloquent Gen. Horace Porter, who made a great hit. After his speech Mayor Gilroy rose and said: "I now take pleasure in introducing to you 'Our Chauncey." The rafters rang with the appliance and hurrahs and "tigers." which were redoubled whan the familiar face and form of the famous New Yorker was seen at the edge of the platform. He bowed his acknowledgments again and again and a smile encircled his features as he began his address.

"Ladles and gentlemen." said he "here we

again and a smile encircled his features as he began his address.

"Ladies and gentlemen." said he. "here we are." And the audience again let loose a boisterous shout of approval as they viewed Dr. Denew and his New York friends on the platform intermingled with Chicago's leading men. "The Mayor of this greatity," continued the speaker as he cast a glance at Chicago's "Our Carter." "called me "Dupee" to-day, and a man who was introduced to me at the Fair on New York State Day, said, What is your name? Such, my friends, is the frony of fate and reward of greatness. ILaughter. Three cents an acce was paid for Chicago, and Manr hattan Island was sold for S4. This teaches us 'that honesty is the beat boiley."

With this laughable prelude Mr. Depew continued in part as follows:

One of the most interesting as well as important incidents of the mammoth and marvelous exhibition
have been the embinion of marvelous exhibition
have been the embinion of matter imposing additional birdens upon already overfued imposing addialithe world outside the United States is either in
alithe world outside the United States is either in
armed camp or enraged in active hostifities,
these emulous and friendly meetings of conflicting
races within these walls demonstrate the possenilities
and timetrate the hopes of the world for civilization
and peace. Great Britain and Russia, Germany and
France, italy and Austria may, through their governors and their armies and navies, be prepared for wars of extermination across the
Atlantic, but on this side and within the gates of the
World and applied them rejone in the trainings of tho
World and applied them rejone in the trainings of the
officience or advance in the file occloration of any
is this siorious featival and generous rivary it was
eminently fit that chicago should face the lead. The
700,000 of her sons and daughters who passed through
the gates of the White Cityon "Chicago day" were
the living withesses of the indomitable courage,
the unfailing entimalism, the comprehensive was
doin, and the brilliant gentus which conceived and
executed upon such superb lines by a world's exposition the celebration of the four hundredth year of the
discovery of America. No such crowd ever before was
gashered upon a civil occasion within the waits of the
emportary abiliting place of a Fair dedicated to industry One of the most interesting as well as important in-idents of the mammoth and marvel one exhibition ga hered upon a civic occasion within the waits of the temporary abiding place of a Fair dedicated to industry and art. Properly concentrated and distributed they would form a constituency sufficiently large to be represented

Properly concentrated and distributed they would form a constituency sufficiently large to be represented in the United States Senate by enough senators to block the sheets of legislation and slop the movement of Government for the next certary.

I will not precised to predict how many would have been within the boundaries of the Fair on New York, Figures are too commonplace and imagination is unequal to the task. are too commonplace and long to the task.

There is no rivalry and can be none between New York and Chicago New York is misunderstood before any control of the party of the p sers is no riverly. New York is misunderstood be-keand Chicago. New York is misunderstood be-see she has got so big that she has passed beyond possibility of exhibiting her interests or anthusi-n. Things bappen in New York every day and pas-apoticed which take rank with cyclohes and earthonnoticed which take rank with cyclones and varia-quakes in other jaces.

The period of rivalry of cities in the United States.

The period of privalry of cities in the United States,
has pursed; the period of competition of manicipatities for competitive trade has gone by. The productive
development of the internal commerce of the country
and the equally remarkable increase of transportation
and the equally remarkable increase of transportation.

the avergrowding of the city present to h municipality problems of employment and nort which this dived are dapperous to pure and norty, and whose solutioners are now yet in sight, gentus of the American people for government unest and overcome these perisk but at present y confine the energies of municipalities within rown finite. co states, stretching as it does from ocean the state of the interior. The capitals one for the distribution of the other for the interior. The capital on the strict must necessarily bette capital of the at husbeen fixed for hold a century optical of the interior has been located by this liceate is to be the centure, gathering the production of the mines, and New York the the fields and of the mines, and New York the country. icts of the fields and of the mines, and New York the eservoir for their distribution through the country mid abroad. Can efford to exercise the quality for thich, she is distinguished, of recommend which she is distinguished, of recognizing and ap-plauding the inerties of Boston and Pridiadesphia, of thinkes and st Louis, of New Orleans and san Francisco. She is proud of Dulinti and haness City, of Portland, Gregon, and Fortland, Maine, but

American continents.

Every university, every thriving community, every condition of remarkable enterprise anywhere in the United states is a nursery for low York. The intellectual and material development, the growth and progress of any jart of the country, while greating has and cities, are also greating new sources of waith and power for the cosmopalitan city of the New World. All hall, Chicago! All ball, New York!

Eris Lines to the World's Fair.

Col. John R. Fellows and Seth Low also made addresses.

ii. F. Bindsell, manufacturer of finest furs at lowest prices soil broadway, near 17th at -44s.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEEMEN FULL

They Are Said to Be Committed to an Offer to Myers, and Now They Can't Get Robinson Off the Official Republican Ballot-Robinson Bays That He Won't Come Off-They Say Desperate Things.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Henry C. Robinson, the Republican candidate for Comptroller, telephoned to the office of THE Sun asking that a reporter be sent to his office at 80 Worth street. He said to the reporter who went to see him:

"After a conference with several members of the Nominating Committee of the Republican Convention and having heard from other members of the committee I have concluded to stick on the ticket, come what may. I have never intimated that in case Mr. Myers was placed in nomination by the independent citizens I would withdraw in his favor. I am not unmindful of the interests of the citizens of New York, but I fail to see in a movement to simply substitute the name of one man on a ticket any evidence of sincerity or good faith on the part of those who endorsed Mr. Myers as an independent candidate. movement is not broad enough in itself to warrant the proposition that it means an organized opposition to Tammany Hall. I fail to see that the meeting at Cooper Union last night was a representative one of out-and-out

opposition to Tammany Hall." So far so good. The reporter had been informed by a man very close to Mr. Myers that unless Mr. Myers got the Republican endorsement he would not run.

The scene changes now to the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Time, early evening. The reporter is sitting on a settee facing the entrance of the hall at the end of which is the Republican State headquarters. The news of Mr. Robinson's announcement hasn't reached heaqquarters. Mr. John Sabine Smith comes out of the hallway.

" Mr. Smith." says the reporter, " Mr. Robinson told me to-day that he was in the race to

son told me to-day that he was in the race to stick, come what may."

Mr. Smith—M-m-m—

Heporter—Have you no comment to make?

Mr. Smith—I am utterly surprised. I have nothing to say lassuming a tone of non-belief. Inspector, Williams comes out of the hallway. "Inspector," says the reporter, and then he proceeds to tell him the nows.

"What?" demands the inspector. "Well!"

The reporter sits down again. The main doer of the hotel opens. In stalks Gibbs (the wicked one) and Hamilton, the candidate for Sheriff. The reporter greets them and imparts the news.

"Um." says Gibbs.

"Um." says Gibbs.

"Um," says Gibbs,
"Um," says Hamilton.
"What have you got to say about that declaration?" asks the reporter.
"Um," says Gibbs. "Um. You can't jolly me. He'll get out fast enough when we pull in."

bet you a box of cigars he'll be yanked out if Myers accepts."
Sol Berliner strolls in. He hears the news. "Blazes!" he says. "My friend Myers is gone. No, they'll yank this fellow out."
Henry Grasse comes around the corner. "Robinson never said that." he declares.
THE SUN Reporter—But he did say it. He said it to me.
Mr. Grasse—Well, he don't know what he's—that is—well. If Mr. Myers wants the Republican endorsement let him come out and accept this independent nomination and say he is in the race to stay, and Robinson will be pulled out."

out."

Chairman Brookfield walks in. He hears the news. He says "Well," and walks back into

news. He says "Well," and walks back into headquarters.
A reporter from another newspaper comes in "We have received news from Chicago that Myers will not accept," he says.
"What?" demands the crowd.
"What?" demands the crowd.

"What?" demands the crowd.

Another reporter rushes from a telephone bex and presently exclaims:

"My office has just telephoned me that Myers won't say whether he will accept or decline."

"What?" demands the crowd.

The door from the Republican committee room ejens and John E. Owens of the Welsh Jeff. rsynlan Club bustles out.

"Boys," he says to the reporters, "I have got news. I am authorized to telegraph to Mr. Myersthat if he will accept the nomination made last night he will get the Republican endersement."

The Reporters (in chorus)—On whose authority?

thority?
Mr. Owens—On the authority of the committee. I have just been authorized by the Republican committee to send the despatch.
The Reporters—Mr. Robinson says he won't get out. get out.

Mr. Owers—The committee says he will.

The Reporters—In whose interests are

The Reporters—In whose interests are you noting!

Mr. Owens—I am the personal representative of Mr. Myers. He authorized me to act for him. I saw him fitteen minutes before he left his office for Chicago. He said to me: "Mr. Owens, I will accept the nomination." [Mr. Owens goes away.]

The Reporters—Mr. Smith, is Mr. Owens authorized by the Republican Committee to tell Mr. Myers that he will get the Republican endorsoment if he accepts the nomination?

Mr. Smith (looking bored)—Not that I know of.

Jacob M. Patterson comes in. The reporters

Jacob M. Patterson comes in. The reporters make a break for him. Mr. Smith reaches him first and huttenholes him. Mr. Patterson says: "Rot! Robinson never said it."

The Reporters (in chorus)—He did. Mr. Fatterson—Rot!

The Reporters—Has Mr. Owens the authority of the committee to telegraph Mr. Myers that he will get the Republican endorsement?

Mr. Patterson—I haven't heard of it. [Aside to Mr. Smith.] This is a damaging story about Robinson. Of course, it isn't true. We must stop it.

must step it.
The Reporters—Will Mr. Myers be endorsed?
Mr. Patterson and Mr. Smith—We don't know.
The reporter of an afternoon paper comes in.
The produces a letter on one of Candidate
Robinson's letter heads and reads:

Desarches Vourceporter calculation and reads:
Desarches Vourceporter calculation and disconting new to say, thoutcast to bits leads me to may say, that elect in consultation with members of the cumulities which placed me in nomination, and, after it in consideration of the needing inclusions, and after it in a consideration of the needing inclusions, the consideration to the financial consideration of the financial consideration to withdraw from the Canasac Louis Children Chornson.

canvess hous (rely. Hanner, Romanus, Twenty-two reporters, in single file, the leader waving this letter, march into the State Committee room.

Mr. Patterson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Brookfield, and Mr. Hackeit are in conference. Mr. Interson and Mr. Smith come out. The letter is shown to Mr. Smith. He puts on his ginesees. Mr. Patterson puts on his ginesees. They glate at the letter liead. Mr. Smith reads in a menotone. Mr. Patterson's face gets black.

"Well, that's rich!" he says sayagely.

The Reporters—What have, you got to say about it?

Mr. Patterson—I'm surprised at the man. I dien't think he'd do anything like that.

The Reporter—Are you in earnest now?

Mr. Patterson savandy!—Farnest? I never was more in earnest in my life imumbles Mr. Fatterson (savagely)—Farnest; I never was more in earnest in my life (mumbles cuss words). I'm the most surprised man that ever lived (mumbles more cuss words). Farnest; Well! He goes out, followed by Mr. Smith to look up a rhyme.

A member of the Republican Committee—Let me see that letter. Heads it.! Why, the man is an utter ass—an interestrate.

He goes into the room wiere Brookfield is and slams the door. Reuben Fox looks grieved and pained.

Heporter to Mr. Hackett |- Has the State The Reporter to 31. Racket - Has the State Committee authorized Mr. John F. Owens to tell Mr. Myersthat Robinson will be pulled out. Mr. Hackett - Not to my knowledge.

The reporters lile out. Swith and Patterson are in the corridor talking at each other. Owens in ear by.

Owens Here it is, boys. (Reads telegram.) How Therefore W. Eyers, Andreasum Heat, Chicago,
I am instructed to wire you from that if you accept non-mation the Becombineaus will endorse you
without a doubt. Your election assured Wire reply
John H. Owne.

Mr. Owens (continues)—I leave the blank because the gentlemen of the committee will not let me show you the names. I will put them in after you are gone.

The hour is I leave. The corridor of the hotel is filled with Republicans saying things. One thing is atout the amount of kirking it would take to get a man off the soil of the State attogether. Another thing is that when a man is regularly hominated you can't get him off the official ballet unless he files an affidayt of withdrawal.

davit of withdrawal. Only \$17 to the World's Pair. Through cars to Chicago in charge of an attendant via West there Haircond, 10 A M. Monday, Oct 23, arriving in Chicago next atternoon.—446. NARROWLY ESCAPED DISASTER.

A Chicago Express on the Grand Trun Runs Into the Rear of a Preight Train, SYRACUSE, Oct. 21 .- The train leaving Chi cago at 2:30 yesterday afternoon, loaded with passengers for Boston, New York, and other Eastern places, ran into the rear end of a freight train eighty miles east of Detrolt on the Grand Trunk at 3:30 this morning, and narrowly escaped a terrible disaster. The engine of the express tore into the ca boose and two loaded box cars, and went with them down an embankment of 25 feet high where the caboose and cars took fire and were

totally destroyed. The engineer jumped and was slightly cut about the head. The fireman stuck to the engine, and crawled out as she lay bottom side gine, and crawled out as she lay bottom side up unhurt. The fog was very dense, and the force with which the engine struck was great enough to tear up the flooring of the day coaches, and shake up and startle the sleeping passengers in the Wagner cars.

The train despatcher is blamed for the accident in ordering the freight out on the main track between two sections of a fast train, especially on such a night. The freight was making ten and the fast express forty miles an hour, and the engineer did not see the freight until he was right upon it. Travel was delayed about four hours.

BOR BREWER CAUGHT. The Notorious Georgia Desperado Is in Jall

Again-His Capture, Macon, Ga., Oct. 21.-Bob Brower, the notorious murderer and desperado, who has figured

in at least a dozen tragedies, was caught near Crump's Park last night, and is now lodged in jail. Brewer's most notorious escapade was in the Jesup riot, which he started by killing in the Jesup riot, which he started by killing the Town Marshal and another citizen. The result was a conflict of races in which several nearces were shot to death. Brower retreated to the swamps, and has succeeded ever since in baffling the officers. He had the negroes so terrorized that they always did his bidding. He was surrounded in a pine thicket, and Deputy Sheriff Herrington, crouching with a cocked rifle in his hand, gave him the order, "Hands up." Herrington had the drop on him, and Brower had to throw up his hands or die. He threw them up. The posses bandcuffed him and brought him to the city. He carried a Spencer repeating rifle, a dirk, two good pistols, and three new suits of clothes in a bundle. In his pocketbook were several strands of golden hair that had clotted blood on it. He says he found the hair in the road.

A Baltimore Romance by Which Mr. Mac alester Gets a New Wife,

Baltimone, Oct. 21.-Another chapter in an interesting romance was completed this afteroon when Miss Ollio Wilkinson was married to Mr. Charles Macalester, the well-known Philadelphia club man. Miss Wilkinson is the daughter of Walter S. Wilkinson, a wealthy insurance man of this city. Last winter Mr. and Mrs. Macalester came here on a visit as a guest of the Wilkinsons. While here Mrs. Macalester became very fond of young Walter S. Wilkinson, and Mr. Macalester found pleasure in Miss Wilkinson's society. Subsequently the Wilkinsons and the Macalesters went on a yachting tour, and it resulted in a mutual arrangement that the Macalesters should become divorced, so that the husband and wife might enter into new and more congenial relations. The suit was accordingly entered in a New Jersey court, and Mrs. Macalester went to join her mother, Walter Wilkinson following her. Mr. Macalester meanwhile remained here and pressed his suit pending the result of the divorce proceedings. The couple immediately after the wedding to-day, at which the groom's brother, Richard Macalester, was best man, left on a brital tour. Philadelphia club man. Miss Wilkinson is the

A BIG SILROAD POWWOW.

Lehigh Valley Employees Call the Labor Chiefs Together for a Conference. Easton, Pa., Oct. 21.-Matters are at a fever heat among the men on the Lehigh Valley Railroad on account of what they call the Improper treatment of their General Chairman and other employees by some of the officers of and other employees by some of the officers of the company. The General Chairmen of all the brotherhoods on the Baltimore and Ohlo, the Pennsylvania, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Central Raifroad of New Jersey, the West Shore, the New York Central and Hudson liver, the New York Lake Erie and Western, the New York New Haven and Hartford, the Delaware and Hudson, the Pied-Hartford, the Delaware and Hudson, the Piedmont Air Line, and lines east of the Allegham Mountains have been called in conference. The General Board on the Lehigh Valley road will call upon the officers of the company in South Bethlehem on Monday. There will be a union meeting of all the brotherhoods in this vicinity in the engineers room. Drake building, at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

DID THE POLICE WANT HIM?

A Steerage Passenger on the Companie Takes Desperate Chances Overboard. A steerage passenger on the Cunarder Campania jumped overboard at 10% o'clock on Friday night while the steamship was off Friday hight while the steamship was off Sandy Hook, coming in. Just before he jumped another passenger saw him pick up a small bench and clamber over the portrail, just atlaft amidships. The fact that he took the bench indicates that he hoped to save himself. It is likely that he may have had reasons for desiring not to enter the country by way of Ellis Island. He was nearly a mile astern, if alive, before the ship's officers knew that he was overboard.

MAS. MALCOLM W. FORD POISONED.

Badly Burned by a Dose of Carbolic Acid Swallowed to Mistake for Medicine. Babylon, Oct. 21.- Mrs. Malcolm W. Ford. wife of the well-known amateur athlete, accidentally poisoned herself this evening by taking a swallow of pure carbolle acid in mistake for medicine. Drs. Howlett and Leggett were promptly summend and administered anti-doles. At a late hour they said that Mrs. Ford would recover. Her face, mouth, and throat were badly turned by the acid.

Mr. Myers Said to Be Disposed to Decline, CHICAGO, Oct. 21.-Comptroller Myers was disinclined to-day to talk about his renomina-

After some urging he said that which makes it protty certain that he will not accept the independent nomination tendered, and it is safe to say that he will decline it with thanks and remain loyal to Tammany.

Mackay's Assallant Gets Only 125 Days, San Francisco, Oct. 21.-Wesley C. Rippey. the broken-down old mining stock speculator who put two bullets into Bonanza Mackay and who put two builds into Bohanza Mackay and was convicted by a jury, received to day the light sentence of \$250 fine or 125 days in the county pail. This leniency was due to lippoy's age and infirmity, as well as to the jury's plea for mercy. It is reported that some irlends whom lippoy aided in early days will give him a home when he emerges from the county pail, lie still believes Mackay responsible for his losses.

Mr. W. H. Cuttieg's Test of His Wotchman, After several houses at Islip had been robbed by burgiars, Mr. W. B. Cutting employed a watchman to guard his place at night. It ocwaterman to gear a mapage at higher to be curred to Mr. Cutting last week to go out on the piazza late at night to see if the watchman was alert. He did so, and had only taken a few steps when a pistel shot rang out and a builet whizzed passed his head. Then he retreated, fully satisfied with his watchman.

Tattor Frederick Killed by a Train.

Christian Frederick of Woodside, L. I., senior member of the firm of Frederick & Gottmeyer. tailers in Twenty-third street. New York, was instantly killed by a Long Island Railroad train on Friday night. He had just reached Woodside on his way home. It is thought that in walking along the track he stumbled in the darkness over a signal wire and fell in front of the train.

Ten Prisoners Get Ou! of Covington's Jail. CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—Just after supper to-night it was discovered that ten prisoners had sawed their way out of the Covington jail, go-ing through two windows.

"Lenta."
"Kancaha"
Two new collars.--dds.

COMPROMISE AGREED UPON.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE END OF THE LONG TEST OF LUNG POWER IN THE SENATE

NOW IN SIGHT.

Bill Agreed Upon by the Democratic Steering Committee, and for Which All Except Five of the Democratic Senators Have Pledged Themselves to Vote-It Provides that the Sherman Act Shall Continue in Porce Until Oct. 4, 1894; that the Seignlorage of the Builton Now Depusited in the Treasury Shall Be Coined, and that All Greenbacks and Treasury Notes of a Less Denomination than \$10 Shall Be Retired and Silver Certificates Issued in Lieu Thereof-The Populists Only Threaten to Oppose the Compromise with Fillbustering Tacties-The Repeal

Republicans Will Vote Against It. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-Compromise seems now an assured fact. The victory is such a pecultar one that all sides claim it. The end of the long test of lung power in the Senate will be reached next week by the introduction of the compromise measure. It may possibly be reached on Monday.

A digest of the "makeshift" bill has been lying on a table in a committee room all day long, and the Senate steering committee has been mysteriously escorting members of the Senate into that room to have them sign the agreement to vote for the new measure. This digest was addressed to the Hon. D. W. Voorhees. Chairman of the Finance Committee, and included the request that he offer an amendment to the pending bill. This amendment was set forth in three sections, as follows:

First-That the Sherman act, including its purchasing clause, shall be continued in force until Oct. 1, 1894.

Second-Tnat on and after the passage of the amendment there shall be coined all the seignorage of the bullion now deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and that the money resulting from the coinage of said seignorage shall be covered into the Treasury.

Third-That on and after the passage of this amendment there shall be no further issue of Treasury notes and greenbacks of a less denomination than ten dollars, and all notes of less denomination than ten dollars now in existence shall be retired when presented to the Treasury for redemption. In lieu thereof shall be issued silver certificates.

The nominal business of the Senate was the letting out of another link in an endless silver speech by Jones of Nevada and the unrolling of a few miles more of Peffer's idiotic drivel. It is only fair to Senator Jones to say that his speech has been a dignified, rational address. which it has taken him nearly a year to pre-

The newspaper hurral about the Voorhees closure resolution has been a great waste of printer's ink. The absurdity of magnifying that resolution into present importance was made apparent by the fact that the resolution was not referred to at any time to-day. It sould not be taken up under the rules, and nobody knew that better than Mr. Voorhees. There is no likelihood that he intended the resolution earnestly. He simply played that eard to announce to the country that he had not abandoned unconditional repeal without exhausting every means at his command. He knew, as those who clamor for closure should know, that no resolution can be acted upon till the day after it is introduced. It was introduced on Friday, but on the books of the

Senate journal Friday was Tuesday. Tuesday's prayer has had to serve till today, Tuesday's flag is still flying over the Sen-ate, and Tuesday did not end in the Senate until Saturday night. There could be no recognition of a new day until the Senate took an adjournment. It did that this evening, so Tuesday has at last ended, and next Monday will begin another day. Then the closure resolution may have a fitful recognition before the knock-kneed compromise bill comes up.

though that is very doubtful. While Mr. Jones's speech was the nominal business of the chamber, the real work of the Senate was going on in a mysterious way in the corridors. This was the business of Mr. Gorman, who, in the guise of a spider, spent the day luring Senators to his web in the Appropriations Committee room. There he was getting them to sign the compromise measure. He confined himself to Democrats, of course, He went at it like one of those smooth, glib men, who haunt the corner of Ann street and Park row to inveigle passers by into the gambling games of Ann street. Getting signers to an agreement to vote for a measure is the queer old Senate substitute for closure. The absence of businesslike rules in the chamber makes it necessary for men to drop their Senatorial folderol and get together as plain human beings in an ouside chamber and agree to whatever they want to do. If enough Senators can be got to say that they are will-

ing to do business that will end flibustering. The general opinion among all factions in the Senate is that unconditional repeal could have been had if the fight had been in earnest and had been kept up only a little longer. Even the less fanatical silver men now admit that fact. So far as that goes, even those silverites who are generally considered insane on the subject proved perfectly manageable when the compromisers asked them to desist from demanding a quorum during parts of two days while the compromise was being patched up. The present bill is thought to show the result of leadership by an Administration whose lieutenants hated their task, and of insistance upon a measure whose adherents did not sincerely favor it.

Refore evening came the Steering Commit-

ee had secured the signatures of all but five

Democrats. Therefore the new measure has clear majority, with no fear of opposition by the Republicans and only a threat of a little obstruction by the Populists. The Democrats who haven't signed the agreement are Hill of New York, Falmer of Hillneis, Caffrey of ouisiana. Mills of Texas, and Irby of South Carolina. Mr. Hill has stood flat-footedly for inconditional repeal, and there are unauthorized stories affoat that he will metaphorically dieforthat proposition. As such a course would he hopeless, it is not likely that he will pursue it. Mr. Paimer is thought to be about persuaded to sign, and so is Mr. Mills. Mr. Cuffrey of Louisiana is reported as very stubborn, and Mr. Irby is still standing out, and his friends say for him that he "doesn't like to knuckle down to the Administration." The compromisers are therefore endeavoring to convince him that the till does not mark a Cleveland victory. This will not be very easy to do if Mr. Irby has heard Secretary Carlisle quoted as claiming a triumph. Mr. Carlisle is said to have declared that the bill is a practical victory, because when a man is tried for murder and sentenced and has a day set for his execution, the law is vindicated.

To get the best idea of how the silver men feel, Senator Teller was approached. Mr. Teller is acknowledged to be the ablest and bestinformed spokesman for that losing cause. For years he has assiduously studied every work he could obtain upon the subject. Certain foreign authorities he has read in their native ongue, and more than once he has surprised his colleagues by correcting statements they obtained from translations of foreign works which he had read in the vernacular. Tellor says to-day that the compromise measure is not what the silver men want, but that they suppose that they will have to accept it, Ripans Tabules act like magic in cases of indigestion, billousness, dys; cpeis or headache.—.tde, course. Compromise has got majority with it, and the silver men will